Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Uranus is well situated in the southwestern sky for evening observation, remaining above the horizon until after midnight on November 1st, and setting shortly before 9 P. M. on December 31st. It moves a little westward up to November 7th in the constellation *Aquarius*, then during the rest of the period it moves about 1° eastward. It is still in the neighborhood of the fourth magnitude star *Iota Aquarii* and early in December is about 1°25′ north of the star, being in almost the same position relative to the star as in early October.

Neptune remains in the constellation *Cancer* in the eastern sky in the evening, rising quite late.

NOTE ON THE DOUBLE STAR, HUSSEY 321,=BURNHAM'S GENERAL CATALOGUE No. 8629

By Eric Doolittle

This interesting, tho faint and wide, pair has the large motion in angle of more than 1° a year; the distance, also, has increased 2″.3 since its discovery twelve years ago. The complete measures to date are as follows:

1901.66	340°.1	4″.41	9.3	11.1	Hussey 3*n*	−0″.02
1910.16	350 .3	5 .63	9.3	11.1	Doolittle 3*n*	+0 .24
1910.53	351 .9	5 .40	9.1	10.7	Abetti 4*n*	−0 .05
1912.66	352 .0	5 .50	9.1	10.5	Fox 3*n*	+0 .01
1919.69	0 .0	6 .68	9.4	10.3	Doolittle 5-3*n*	−0 .04

With so few observations a least squares reduction is not desirable; by the graphical method, however, we find (assuming the motion to be rectilinear)—motion of A = 0″.144 in 212°.2. The residuals in distance from this assumption are given in the above tabulation, and from these it will be seen that the observations are well represented. This is a large proper motion for so faint a star.

By the time this note can be published the star will be low in the west, but it should be occasionally observed when possible, as so large a motion in so faint a star is unusual. Its position for 1900.0 is R. A. = $18^h27^m32^s$; Decl. = +23°5′.7.

The Flower Observatory,
September 19, 1919.